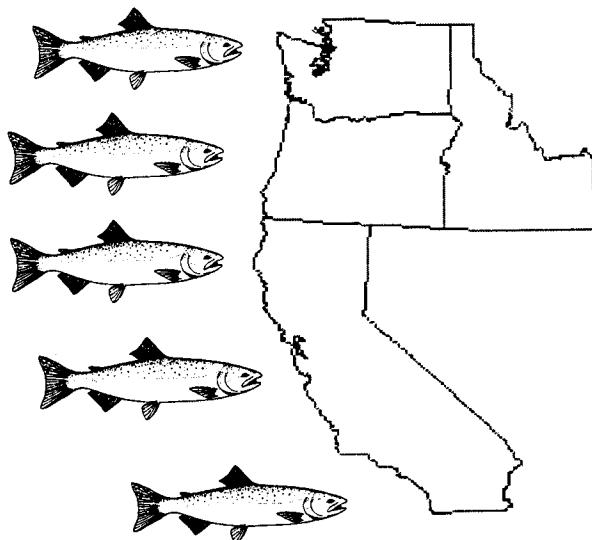


PRESEASON REPORT II

**ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS
FOR 2001 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES**

INCLUDING PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE



**PREPARED BY THE
SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM
AND
STAFF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS COORDINATOR**

Pacific Fishery Management Council
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March 2001

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.

Monday, March 26

Chateau Westport
Beach Room
710 West Hancock
Westport, WA
(360) 268-9101

Monday, March 26

Red Lion Hotel
South Umpqua Room
1313 N Bayshore Drive
Coos Bay, OR
(541) 267-4141

Tuesday, March 27

Red Lion Hotel Eureka
Evergreen Room
1929 Fourth Street
Eureka, CA
(707) 441-4712

Tuesday, March 27

Forestry Building
4909 3rd Street
Tillamook, OR
(503) 842-2741
(Conducted by ODFW)

Wednesday, March 28

Moss Landing
Community Center
Moss Landing, CA
(Conducted by CDFG)

Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Tuesday, April 3, during the public comment period for Agenda Item B.4.j at the Red Lion Hotel Sacramento - 1401 Arden Way, Sacramento, California. **Written comments** received at the Council office by 4:30 p.m., on **Tuesday, March 27, 2001** will be distributed to all Council members.



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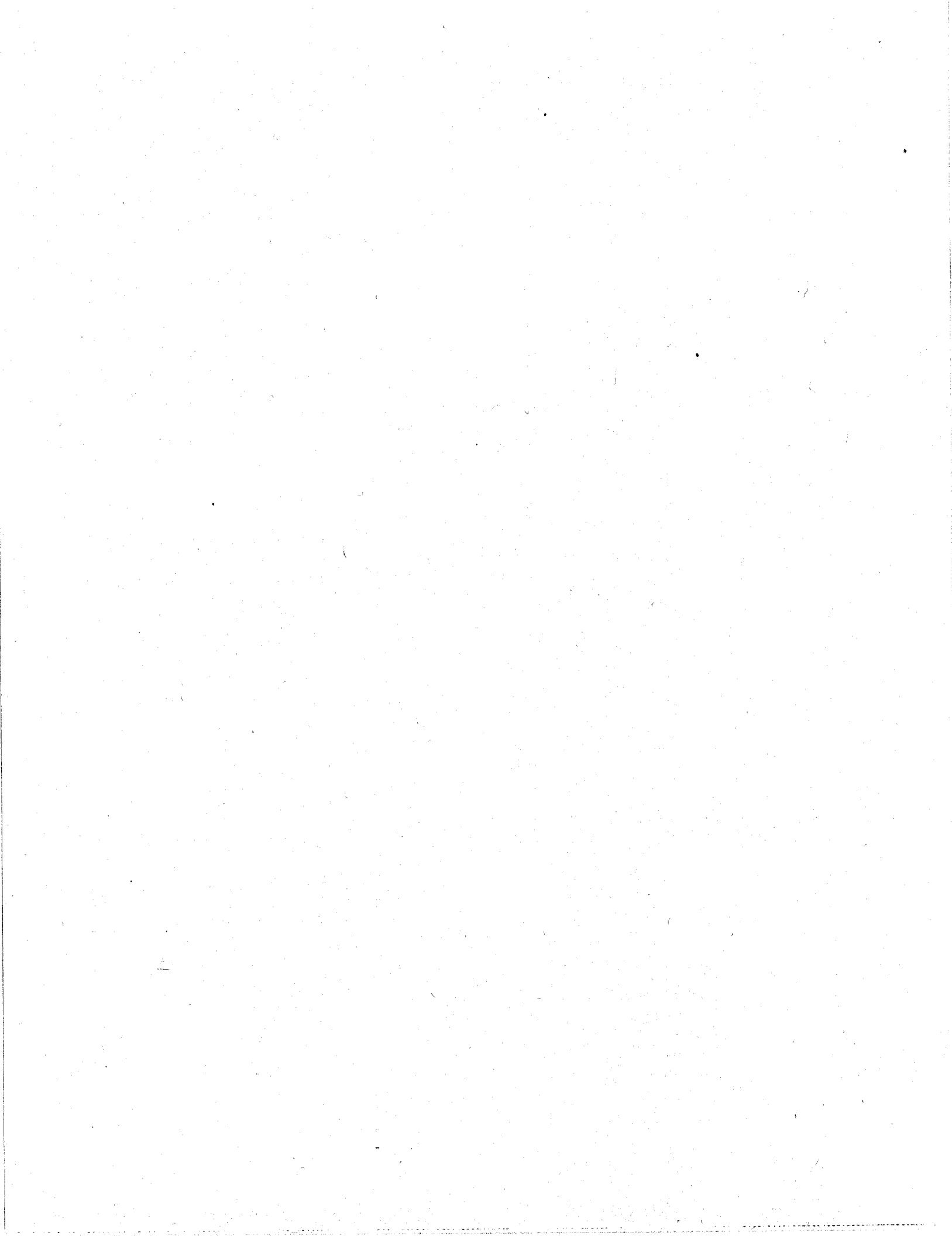
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|--|
| CDFG | California Department of Fish and Game |
| Council | Pacific Fishery Management Council |
| CVI | Central Valley index |
| CWT | coded-wire tag |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act |
| ESU | Evolutionarily Significant Unit |
| FMP | fishery management plan |
| HRM | hook-and-release mortality |
| KMZ | Klamath River management zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall chinook) |
| LRH | lower river hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam) |
| MCB | Mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall chinook released in the mid-Columbia River) |
| MSP | maximum sustainable production |
| MSY | maximum sustainable yield |
| NMFS | National Marine Fisheries Service |
| ODFW | Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| OCN | Oregon coastal natural (coho) |
| RK | Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho) |
| SAS | Salmon Advisory Subpanel |
| SCH | Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery) |
| SRFI | Snake River Fall (chinook) Index |
| SRW | Sacramento River winter (chinook) |
| STT | Salmon Technical Team |
| TAC | total allowable catch |
| URB | upper river brights (bright fall chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam) |
| WCVI | West Coast Vancouver Island |
| WDFW | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife |



INTRODUCTION AND CALL FOR COMMENTS

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2001 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the Red Lion Hotel Sacramento, California. Written comments received at the Council office by **March 27, 2001**, will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after March 27).

SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Council's final ocean salmon season recommendations will be based on the range of options presented in this report and guidance received from deliberations at management fora such as the north of Cape Falcon planning process, sponsored by the states of Washington and Oregon and the treaty Indian tribes in that area, the Klamath Fishery Management Council, and from public hearings sponsored by the Council and the states, of Washington, Oregon, and California. Final recommendations concerning catch quotas and harvest rates may vary from the range of options presented in this report depending upon determination of allocations, allowable harvest levels, public comment, or the final impact analyses completed by the STT. Elements of the options may be recombined to alter season patterns; measures such as bag limits, days of fishing per week, special landing restrictions, and other specific regulatory details may also change. In addition, inseason modification of management measures may be used to assure achievement of the Council's management objectives.

Specific details pertaining to season structure and special regulations for the treaty Indian troll fishery north of Cape Falcon are established in tribal regulations. Chinook and coho quota levels for the treaty Indian troll fishery may be adjusted if significant changes in incidental fishing mortality result from tribal regulations.

The impacts presented in this report reflect preliminary expectations of stock abundance and fishery patterns for Canada. Revised expectations are not anticipated to significantly alter the stock-specific estimates of impacts under the options presented in this report.

DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

This report displays three regulatory options for 2001 commercial troll and recreational ocean salmon fisheries. Complete descriptions of the commercial and recreational options are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Quotas under the various options are summarized in Table 3.

North of Cape Falcon, Option I has seasons which are the most liberal and Option III the most conservative. The pattern of options is different south of Cape Falcon where the alternatives address the allocation of Klamath River fall chinook among the various fishery sectors and the need to limit impacts on stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This arrangement demonstrates the trade-offs necessary to meet the constraints on limiting stocks south of Cape Falcon. A synopsis of management objectives for the 2001 options is presented below.

SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

Projections of chinook and coho abundance, relevant to harvest south of Cape Falcon, are mixed in 2001 compared to the 2000 levels.

- The 2001 forecast abundance of Sacramento River fall chinook is down almost 20% from the 2000 preseason forecast, and down almost 40% from the 2000 estimated actual abundance.
- The Klamath River fall chinook forecast is up about 40% from the 2000 preseason forecast, but down about 45% from the 2000 estimated actual abundance. Most of the increase in the 2001 forecast is due to a strong age-four component. The 2001 abundance forecast is sufficient to exceed the 35,000 natural adult spawner floor under harvest rate management, resulting in a substantial increase in harvest opportunity and/or spawning escapement over that in recent years.
- The OCN coho forecast is slightly less than the 2000 preseason forecast, but it is large enough to allow consideration of some limited selective fisheries off Oregon and Washington for mass marked coho, and thereby access the large abundance of Columbia River hatchery coho forecast for 2001.

Key items to note in the proposed options south of Cape Falcon include:

Oregon

- The Council took in-season action to open all Oregon commercial and recreational chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain on April 1, 2001.
- Retention of marked hatchery coho is proposed for the recreational fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain under quotas of 55,000, 49,000, and 28,000 in Options I, II, and III, respectively (the quota in 2000 for this fishery was 20,000 marked coho).

Klamath Management Zone (KMZ)

- In the California portion of the KMZ, a commercial quota fishery of 2,500 chinook in August is proposed in Option I.
- For the recreational fishery, a two fish per day bag limit throughout the season is proposed in Options I and II.

California

- A Fort Bragg commercial fishery in May is proposed in Options II and III under quotas of 2,500 and 10,000 chinook, respectively.
- For the Fort Bragg recreational fishery, a continuous February 17 through November 18 season is proposed in Options II and III.
- A Monday through Friday commercial fishery is proposed in Option II for the area between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, October 1 through October 12.
- The San Francisco recreational fishery closes November 4 in Option I, and closes November 11 in Options II and III.
- All Options require the recreational fishery between Horse Mountain and Point Conception (and the commercial fishery throughout California) to use circle hooks (single point, single shank, barbless) when fishing by any method other than trolling. Option II further requires the hook point to point directly to the shank at a 90 degree angle with no offset between the point and the shank.

Chinook Salmon Management

Key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2001 options are:

- A minimum increase of 31% in the Sacramento River winter chinook (ESA-endangered) 3-year adult replacement rate over that observed for the 1989-1993 brood years (NMFS jeopardy standard).
- Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawning escapement of between 122,000 and 180,000 fish.
- An age-four ocean harvest rate no greater than 17% on Klamath River fall chinook (NMFS jeopardy standard). This is for purposes of protecting California Coastal chinook (ESA-threatened).
- For Klamath River fall chinook: adult spawning escapement in natural areas of no fewer than 47,000 fish; 50/50 tribal/non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; approximately 17% of ocean adult harvest to the KMZ recreational fishery; at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery.
- The total exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook (ESA-threatened) over all ocean fisheries (including Canada) not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent exploitation rate (NMFS jeopardy standard).

Coho Salmon Management

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2001 options are:

- Prohibit retention of all coho off California (NMFS jeopardy standard). This is for purposes of protecting Central California Coast coho (ESA-threatened).
- A marine exploitation rate no greater than 13% on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho (NMFS jeopardy standard). This for purposes of protecting Southern Oregon/Northern California coho (ESA-threatened).
- A combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho (Amendment 13, ESA-threatened).
- The OCN Coho Work Group recommendation for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 0-8% on OCN coho based on its review of Amendment 13 (accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November, 2000 Council meeting).

NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Projections of chinook and coho abundance are generally higher than the 2000 levels, with the exception of URB chinook and OCN coho, and should allow consideration of larger chinook and coho quotas than the options advanced in 2000. The non-Indian commercial and recreational options for 2001 include a higher range of chinook and coho quotas than those considered in 2000.

Season structures in Options I, II, and III for the non-Indian commercial fisheries have a May/June chinook directed fishery and later openings for coho and chinook salmon. The non-Indian commercial coho fishery options all contain a selective fishery for hatchery coho with healed adipose fin clips and are restricted to the areas where high mark rates are anticipated. The nonretention mortality rate for the selective commercial fishery is estimated at 26% of the unmarked fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off (e.g., predation loss) and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. All options also contain non-selective fisheries for chinook and coho in more northern areas where the mark rate is expected to be lower. The quotas are substantially increased from recent years due to the large numbers of marked hatchery coho projected to return to the Columbia River area, and the lack of a constraining stock on the Washington coast.

All recreational options provide for selective retention of hatchery coho with healed adipose fin clips. Additional nonretention mortality rate for this type of recreational fishery is estimated at 14% of the unmarked fish

hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off (e.g., predation loss) and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. The recreational fisheries contain season structures and restrictions similar to those of last year.

Chinook Salmon Management

The key chinook salmon management constraint shaping the 2001 options is meeting escapement goals for lower Columbia River hatchery fall chinook stocks which are major contributors to ocean fishery catches north of Cape Falcon (Table 4). Constraints to protect threatened Snake River fall chinook are not a limiting factor for the proposed 2001 options due primarily to the expected low level of Canadian fishery impacts.

Coho Salmon Management

The key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2001 options are to meet annual spawner objectives for Washington coastal and Puget Sound coho as agreed to by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Northwest Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige* and to meet OCN exploitation rate goals.

For Puget Sound stocks, state and tribal comanagers have established management objectives that reflect stepped exploitation rates depending on expected spawning escapement. Because these management objectives have not been formally adopted as part of the fishery management plan (FMP), compliance with the goals listed in Amendment 14 remain the standard for assessing overfishing. If a stepped exploitation rate policy is formally adopted, it will be necessary to adopt new standards for assessing overfishing. Assessing performance relative to standards based on exploitation rates may involve a lapse of two or more years because of data availability.

Harvest impact levels are limited in 2001 by the expected low abundance of OCN coho stocks (Table 4). The OCN Coho Work Group recommended a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 0-8% on OCN coho based on its review of Amendment 13 (accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November, 2000 Council meeting). All proposed recreational fisheries and non-tribal commercial fisheries south of Leadbetter Point with coho retention may retain only coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

NMFS, in a March 2, 2001, letter to the Council, provided guidance on protective measures for listed species during the 2001 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' biological opinions on the effects of potential actions under the FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the biological opinions in preparation for the 2001 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2001 management season. The ESA consultation standards and the exploitation rate (or other criteria) projected for the 2001 management measures are presented below. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring chinook from the upper Columbia and Willamette rivers) or already receive sufficient protection from other FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these Evolutionarily significant units (ESUs) beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks are not necessary.

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2001 season.

| ESU | Stock Representation in FMP | Jeopardy Standard | Council Guidance for 2001 |
|--|---|---|--|
| Central Valley spring chinook - threatened | • Sacramento River spring | No jeopardy standard. | Delay opening of the recreational fishery between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Pt. until mid-April, and between Pigeon Pt. and the U.S.-Mexico Border until about April 1. |
| Sacramento River winter chinook - endangered | • Sacramento River winter | ≥31% increase in 3-year adult replacement rate over that observed for the 1989-1993 brood years. | Same as jeopardy standard |
| California Coastal chinook - threatened | • Eel, Mattole, and Mad Rivers | ≤17% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook. | Same as jeopardy standard |
| Lower Columbia River chinook - threatened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandy Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis spring • Sandy, Cowlitz Kalama, fall • North Fork Lewis River fall | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No jeopardy standard • Brood year adult equivalent exploitation rate on Coweeman tule fall chinook ≤ 65%. • 5,700 MSY level adult spawning escapement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet hatchery escapement goals • Same as jeopardy standard • Same as jeopardy standard |
| Upper Willamette chinook - threatened | • Upper Willamette River spring | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries | Same as jeopardy standard |
| Upper Columbia River spring chinook - endangered | • Upper Columbia River spring | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries | No additional constraints. Council area ocean fishery impacts are very minor |
| Snake River fall chinook - threatened | • Snake River fall | 30% reduction from the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent age-3/age-4 exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries | Same as jeopardy standard |
| Snake River spring/summer chinook - threatened | • Snake River spring/summer | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries | Same as jeopardy standard |
| Puget Sound chinook - threatened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elwha summer/fall • Skokomish summer/fall • Nooksack spring • Skagit summer/fall • Skagit spring • Stillaguamish summer/fall • Snohomish summer/fall • Cedar River summer/fall • White River spring • Green River summer/fall • Nisqually River summer/fall | Jeopardy standards have not yet been established. Expected standards for recovery and low abundance thresholds are specified in Table 6 and Appendices A and C of the <i>Puget Sound Comprehensive Chinook Management Plan: Harvest Management Component</i> , submitted by WDFW and the Puget Sound treaty tribes as a Resource Management Plan under section 4(d) of the ESA (recovery standards at right). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% South US E.R. • 15% South US E.R. • NA • 52% Total E.R. • 42% Total E.R. • 25% Total E.R. • 32% Total E.R. • 15% South US marine E.R. • 17% Total E.R. • 15% South US marine E.R. • 1,100 spawners |
| Central California Coast coho - threatened | Not yet represented | No retention of coho in commercial and recreational fisheries off California. | Same as jeopardy standard |
| S Oregon/N California Coastal coho - threatened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S. Oregon coast natural • Northern California | ≤13% ^{a/} marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho. | Exploitation rate ≤ OCN |
| Oregon Coast coho - threatened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S . Central OR coast • N. Central OR coast • N. Oregon coast natural | 13%-35% (15% in 2001) combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate, depending on parent escapement and ocean survival trends (Amendment 13). | 0-8% based on recommendations of OCN workgroup |
| Lower Columbia River/Southwest Washington coho - candidate | • Sandy and Clackamas River | No specific requirements. | Same as jeopardy standard |

Additional listed salmonid ESUs that are found within the Council area include but are not significantly impacted by Council managed fisheries:

Sockeye

Snake River (endangered)

Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

Columbia River (threatened)

Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

Southern California (endangered)
South-central California coast (threatened)
Upper Columbia River (endangered)
Middle Columbia River (threatened)
Snake River Basin (threatened)

Central Valley, California (threatened)
Central California coast (threatened)
Upper Willamette River (threatened)
Lower Columbia River (threatened)
Northern California (threatened)

Council fisheries do not have identifiable impacts on any of the listed sockeye, chum, and steelhead ESUs. Of the listed chinook and coho, Council managed fisheries have the most significant impact on Sacramento River winter, Central Valley spring chinook, California Coastal chinook, Snake River fall chinook, lower Columbia River fall and spring chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Other listed chinook stocks are not significantly impacted in Council area fisheries. (Further discussion of ocean fishery impacts on all listed stocks will be provided in Preseason Report III).

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

Ocean chinook and coho harvest quotas are summarized in Table 3. The STT's preliminary analyses of the harvest impacts of 2001 management options, including projected ocean escapements, landings, and nonretention mortality in selective fisheries, are summarized in Tables 4 and 5. The analysis for Option II presented in Tables 4 and 5 did not reflect the proposed minimum size limit change from 24 inches to 26 inches for recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon, nor the proposed closure within 3 nm of shore for the recreational fishery off Westport, WA. Table 6 provides a breakdown of the OCN and RK hatchery coho impacts by fishery. Table 7 presents the expected mark rates for coho in fisheries which are proposed selective for retention of hatchery coho with a healed adipose fin clip. Information on the procedures and assumptions employed in making these assessments can be obtained from the STT at the April Council meeting and will be documented in a technical appendix at a later date.

ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

Chinook Salmon

All options are expected to meet the NMFS jeopardy standard established for Sacramento River winter chinook: a minimum increase of 31% in the 3-year adult replacement rate over that observed for the 1989-1993 brood years (Table 4). This standard has been met by constraining fisheries south of Horse Mountain.

All options are expected to meet the NMFS jeopardy standard established for California Coastal chinook: an age-four ocean harvest rate no greater than 17% on Klamath River fall chinook (Table 4). This standard has been met by constraining fisheries south of Humbug Mountain.

All options are expected to meet the NMFS jeopardy standard established for Snake River fall chinook: a total exploitation rate over all ocean fisheries (including Canada) not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent exploitation rate (Table 4). Expected reductions in Canadian fisheries from the levels of previous years contribute greatly to meeting this standard.

All options are expected to meet the Klamath River fall chinook management objectives: an adult spawning escapement in natural areas of at least 47,000 fish; 50/50 tribal/non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; approximately 17% of ocean adult harvest to the KMZ recreational fishery; at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery (Table 4). These objectives have been met by constraining fisheries south of Humbug Mountain. The tribal harvest allocation is 50% of the total adult harvest in all options, but the actual harvest quota varies according to the percentage of non-tribal harvest allocated to the inriver recreational fishery. The tribal quotas of 75,500, 75,500, and 75,100 are inversely related to the inriver recreational quotas of 30,000, 29,800, and 32,500, under Options I, II, and III, respectively (Table 4).

All options are expected to result in a Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawner escapement above the escapement goal range of 122,000 to 180,000 adult spawners (Table 4). These projected high escapements are due primarily to the constraints placed on fisheries south of Point Arena in order to meet the NMFS jeopardy standards for Sacramento River winter chinook and California coastal chinook.

Coho Salmon

All options satisfy the NMFS jeopardy standards for ESA listed coho.

Retention of coho is not allowed south of the Oregon-California border. However, retention of hatchery coho with healed adipose fin clips is proposed for the recreational fisheries off Oregon and Washington between the U.S.-Canada border and Humbug Mountain.

The marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho ranges from 2.8% to 3.2% across the options, well below the NMFS jeopardy standard of 13%, and less than that expected for OCN coho (Table 4).

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 6.4% to 7.4%, well below the 15% limit under Amendment 13, and within the 0-8% range recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries.

ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Chinook Salmon

Ocean escapement objectives for lower Columbia River hatchery (LRH), Spring Creek hatchery (SCH), upper Columbia River bright (URB), and mid-Columbia River bright (MCB) fall chinook are expected to be met under all options (Table 4). Lewis River wild and Ceweeman River tule fall chinook stocks are key fall chinook indicators for the lower Columbia River chinook ESU and both stocks exceed their respective management standards. All options meet the objective for limiting Snake River fall chinook impacts (see Table 4).

Coho Salmon

Under all options, escapement and exploitation rate objectives are met for Puget Sound and Washington coastal natural coho stocks (Table 4). For Puget Sound, these ocean escapement estimates do not include the impact of all inside area U.S. fisheries. The annual management objectives for these stocks may be different than the MSY or MSP objectives and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes. For Puget Sound coho, preliminary estimates of total (ocean and inside) and ocean exploitation rates are presented relative to their proposed allowable levels (Table 4).

All recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are restricted to retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips to reduce the impacts on natural coho stocks. The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 6.4% to 7.4%, well below the 15% limit under Amendment 13, and within the 0-8% range recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group (Table 4).

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries (Table 4).

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

The economic effects of the proposed options for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 8 and 9. Table 8 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value and Table 9 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income expected to be associated with the recreational fishery under each option. The exvessel values provided for the troll fishery options in Table 8 and income impact values provided for the recreational fishery options in Table 9 are not directly comparable.

Figures 2 and 3 show estimated coastal community income impacts for both the troll and recreational options compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
|---|---|---|
| North of Cape Falcon | North of Cape Falcon | North of Cape Falcon |
| Supplemental Management Information: | Supplemental Management Information: | Supplemental Management Information: |
| <p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 30,000 chinook and 75,000 coho (combination of selective and nonselective).</p> <p>3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 37,000 chinook (18,500 in May and June; 18,500 for all-salmon season in Jul.-Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 90,000 coho.</p> | <p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 25,000 chinook and 75,000 coho (combination of selective and nonselective).</p> <p>3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 35,000 chinook (17,500 in May and June; 17,500 for all-salmon season in Jul.-Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 90,000 coho.</p> | <p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 30,000 chinook and 150,000 coho Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 15,000 chinook and 37,500 coho (combination of selective and nonselective).</p> <p>3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 35,000 chinook (17,500 in May and June; 17,500 for all-salmon season in Jul.-Sept. 15 with no rollover from chinook season allowed); and 70,000 coho.</p> |
| U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon | U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon | U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon |
| <p>• May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 15,500 chinook guideline (with a 4,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).</p> | <p>• May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 15,500 chinook guideline (with a 4,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).</p> | <p>• May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 9,000 chinook guideline (with a 2,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).</p> |
| U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (Cape Flattery Closure, new for 2001, see C.4.a and Figure 2) | U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (Cape Flattery Closure, new for 2001, see C.4.a and Figure 2) | U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (Cape Flattery Closure, new for 2001, see C.4.a and Figure 2) |
| <p>• July 1 thru earliest of July 31 or 8,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 8,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer; no more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks (see also C.2). Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Fishery is continuous until 75% of either guideline is caught then reverts to 4 days open/3 days closed. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.</p> | <p>• July 1 thru earliest of July 31 or 6,500 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 26,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. See gear restrictions in C.2. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.</p> | <p>• July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or 4,100 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 18,750 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer; no more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks (see also C.2). Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 100 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.</p> |
| U.S.-Canada Border to Queets River (Cape Flattery Closure, new for 2001, see C.4.a and Figure 2) | U.S.-Canada Border to Queets River (Cape Flattery Closure, new for 2001, see C.4.a and Figure 2) | U.S.-Canada Border to Queets River (Cape Flattery Closure, new for 2001, see C.4.a and Figure 2) |
| <p>• Aug. 4 thru earliest of Aug. 28 or 2,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 4,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer; no more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks (see also C.2). Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 200 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.</p> | <p>• Aug. 4 thru earliest of Aug. 28 or 2,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 4,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer; no more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks (see also C.2). Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 200 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.</p> | <p>• Aug. 4 thru earliest of Aug. 28 or 2,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 4,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer; no more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks (see also C.2). Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 200 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.</p> |

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 2 of 5)

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | | |
|--|---|---|
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| Quesets River to Cape Falcon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aug. 4 thru earliest of Sept. 11 or the overall chinook quota (presession 5,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 63,000 marked coho quota. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). See gear restrictions in C.2. Fishery continuous until 75% of either guideline caught, then reverts to a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be instituted or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or adjacent closed area. Columbia River Control Zone is closed (C.4.b). | South of Cape Falcon Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apr. 1 thru July 26, Aug. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [Note: Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.] | Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 20 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or the overall chinook quota (presession 3,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 49,000 marked coho quota. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). See gear restrictions in C.2. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be instituted or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or adjacent closed area. Columbia River Control Zone is closed (C.4.b). |
| South of Cape Falcon Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apr. 1 thru July 27, Aug. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [Note: Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.] | South of Cape Falcon Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apr. 1 thru July 28, Aug. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [Note: Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.] | Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restriction C.2. Aug. 1 thru earlier of 8/31 or 1,300 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions C.2. All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings within 24 hours of closure. |
| Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restriction C.2. Aug. 1 thru earlier of 8/31 or 2,500 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions C.2. All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings within 24 hours of closure. | | |

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 3 of 5)

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | | |
|---|--|--|
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| House Rock, OR to Humboldt South Jetty • Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 8,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4.). The 8,000 chinook quota includes a harvest guideline limiting landings at the port of Brookings to no more than 2,000 chinook. If this guideline is reached prior to the overall quota, the fishery will close north of the Oregon-California border. When the fishery is closed north of the Oregon-California border and open to the south, Oregon State regulations provide for the following action: Vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival. | House Rock, OR to Humboldt South Jetty • Same as Option I except overall quota of 7,500 chinook and Oregon harvest guideline of 1,500. | House Rock to Humboldt South Jetty • Same as Option I except overall quota of 7,000 chinook and Oregon harvest guideline of 1,000 chinook. |
| OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty • Aug. 15 thru earlier of Aug. 31 or 2,500 chinook quota (no rollover to Sept.) All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4.). | Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) • May 1 thru earlier of May 31 or 2,500 chinook quota. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. • Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. | Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) • May 1 thru earlier of May 31 or 10,000 chinook quota. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. • Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. |
| Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) • Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. | Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes (Bodega Bay) • June 13 thru July 14 and Aug. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches. Possession and landing limit of 40 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2. • July 15 through earlier of July 30 or 4,500 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches. Possession and landing limit of 40 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2. All fish caught in this area must be landed in Bodega Bay. Fish taken outside this area may not be landed at Bodega Bay while this fishery is open. | Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes (Bodega Bay) • July 7 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. |
| Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro • June 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2. | Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro • May 25 thru Sept. 30 (7 days per week); Oct. 1 thru Oct. 12 (Mon. thru Fri.). All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2. | Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro • July 1 thru Sept. 30. All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2. |

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 4 of 5)

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | |
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| OPTION I | OPTION II |
| Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border • May 1 thru Aug. 15. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2. | Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border • May 1 thru Aug. 14. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2. |
| In 2002, Council to consider opening a fishery from Apr. 15-30 south of Pt. Sur (see C.7.b.) | |

| B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|------|
| Area (when open) | Chinook | | Coho | | Pink |
| | Total Length | Head-off | Total length | Head-off | |
| North of Cape Falcon | 28.0 | 21.5 | 16.0 | 12.0 | None |
| Cape Falcon to Pt. Arena | 26.0 ^{a/} | 19.5 ^{a/} | - | - | None |
| South of Pt. Arena prior to July 1 | 26.0 ^{a/} | 19.5 ^{a/} | - | - | None |
| South of Pt. Arena after June 30 | 27.0 ^{a/} | 20.25 ^{a/} | - | - | None |

a/ Chinook not less than 26 inches (19.5 inches head-off) taken in open seasons south of Cape Falcon may be landed north of Cape Falcon only when the season is closed north of Cape Falcon.

- C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS
- C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- a. Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
 - b. *Off Oregon South of Cape Falcon:* No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.

Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
 - c. *Off California:* No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.
- Circle hook defined:* Options I and III - A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle; Option II - A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle with no offset between the point and the shank.
- Trolling defined:* Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

- C.3. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll gear in the water while transiting any area closed to salmon fishing while possessing salmon, however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 5 of 5)

- C.4. Control Zone Definitions:
- a. Cape Flattery Control Zone (*Figure 1*) - The area from Cape Flattery (48° 23'00" N lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ, and the area from Cape Flattery south to 48° 15'00" N lat. (Cape of Arches) and west of 125° 05'00" W long.
 - b. Columbia Control Zone - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 35°7' true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" West. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
 - c. Klamath Control Zone - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- C.5. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgement of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board and the estimated time of arrival. This stipulation will be implemented by state regulations for California, Oregon and Washington, as required.
- C.6. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone 206/634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during **May and June** troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone 800-662-9825). ODFW and WDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 34,046 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.
- Option 1: License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
- Option 2: License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 2 chinook, except 2 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 50 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
- C.7. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:
- a. In the overall non-Indian commercial chinook quota, north of Cape Falcon, 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) chinook in the May/June harvest guideline are the result of impacts assessed at the July/August harvest impact rate. Inseason, these 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) chinook (or remaining portion thereof) may be transferred to the July/August harvest guidelines at a one-to-one rate if not caught in the earlier fisheries. Any chinook remaining in the May/June harvest guideline in excess of 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) may be transferred to the July/August harvest guidelines on a fishery impact equivalent basis (split equally between areas when more than one are open).
 - b. At the March 2002 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations to: (1) open commercial seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in areas off Oregon and California south of Point Sur, and (2) identify the areas, season, quota, and special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2001).
- C.8. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.
- C.9. For the purposes of CDFG Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 5)

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | | |
|--|---|---|
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| North of Cape Falcon | North of Cape Falcon | North of Cape Falcon |
| Supplemental Management Information: | | Supplemental Management Information: |
| 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting. | 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting. | 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 30,000 chinook and 150,000 coho Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting. |
| 2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of 225,000 marked hatchery coho. | 2. Recreational TAC: 25,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of 225,000 marked hatchery coho. | 2. Recreational TAC: 15,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of 112,500 marked hatchery coho. |
| 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. | 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. | 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. |
| 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 0 coho. | 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho (chinook nonretention) opens upon ocean closure. | 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 12,000 coho (chinook nonretention) opens upon ocean closure. |
| 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 82,600 coho in Aug. and 57,400 coho in Sept. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. | 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 88,500 coho in Aug. and 61,500 coho in Sept. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. | 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 94,400 coho in Aug. and 65,600 coho in Sept. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. |
| U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) | U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) | U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) |
| • June 17 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 23,400 coho subarea quota. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,700 chinook. | • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 22,200 coho subarea quota, adjusted for Area 4B add-on. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook minimum size limit raised from 24" to 26". Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,150 chinook. | • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 16 or 9,350 coho subarea quota, adjusted for Area 4B add-on. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,300 chinook. |
| Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) | Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) | Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) |
| • June 17 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,900 coho subarea quota. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook minimum size limit raised from 24" to 26". Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 950 chinook. | • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,900 coho subarea quota. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook minimum size limit raised from 24" to 26". Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 950 chinook. | • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 23 or subarea sub-quota of 2,850 coho; Sept. 24 through earlier of Oct. 2 or overall subarea coho quota of 3,100 (250 set-asides). All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 550 chinook. |
| Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) | Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) | Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) |
| • Sun. thru Thurs. June 17 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 83,250 coho subarea quota. Closed within 3 nm from shore. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook minimum size limit adjusted as per Amendment 14. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 19,450 chinook. | • Sun. thru Thurs. July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 84,400 coho subarea quota. Closed within 3 nm from shore. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook minimum size limit adjusted as per Amendment 14. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 16,468 chinook. | • Sun. thru Thurs. July 2 thru earlier of Sept. 16 or 43,800 coho subarea quota. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed inside the area defined by a line drawn from the lighthouse to Buoy 2 to Buoy 3 to the Grays Harbor north jetty. Coho quota adjusted as per Amendment 14. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 9,850 chinook. |

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sun. thru Thurs. July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea quota of 102,500 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 7 days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 112,500 coho (10,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Coho retention is prohibited between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1 (i.e., all salmon except coho and a daily bag limit of 1 chinook). Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a.). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 7,750 chinook. | <p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sun. thru Thurs. July 9 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea sub-quota of 51,250 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 5 days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 56,250 coho (5,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1. Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a.). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 3,300 chinook. | <p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sun. thru Thurs. July 9 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea sub-quota of 51,250 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 5 days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 56,250 coho (5,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1. Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a.). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 3,300 chinook. |
| South of Cape Falcon | South of Cape Falcon | South of Cape Falcon |
| <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. | <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. | <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. Same gear restrictions as in 2000 (see Option III in C.2.b.). |
| <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> | <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> | <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> |
| <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. | <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. | <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. Same gear restrictions as in 2000 (see Option III in C.2.b.). |
| <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> | <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> | <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> |
| <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 15 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 55,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota. | <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 15 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 49,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. Note: On closed days during the selective fishery, no angling for any species of salmon is allowed. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota. | <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 15 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 49,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. Note: On closed days during the selective fishery, no angling for any species of salmon is allowed. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota. |
| <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> | <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> | <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> |
| <p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 22 thru July 8 and July 24 thru Sept. 3. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. From May 22 thru July 8, no more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. Beginning July 24, no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug. | <p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 12 thru July 7 and July 25 thru Sept. 3. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. No more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug. | <p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 27 thru July 6, one fish per day; July 25 thru Sept. 10, 2 fish per day. All salmon except coho. No more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. Gear restrictions: no more than 2 barbless hooks (C.2) Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug. |
| <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> | <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> | <p>South of Cape Falcon</p> |

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 3 of 5)

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | | |
|--|--|--|
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) • Feb. 17 thru July 8 and July 24 thru Nov. 18. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d). | Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) • Feb. 17 thru Nov. 18. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, season opens Feb. 16 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001. Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. • Apr. 14 thru Nov. 4. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d). | Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) • Same as Option II. In 2002, same as Option I. Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. • Apr. 14 thru Nov. 11. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru June 30 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, same as Option I. |
| Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border • Mar. 31 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: no more than 2 barbless hooks and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, the season will open Mar. 30 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001. | Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border • Mar. 31 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru June 30 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: no more than 2 barbless hooks and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, same as Option I. | Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border • Same as Option II. In 2002, same as Option I. |

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 4 of 5)

| B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches) | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------|------|------|---|--------------------------|--|
| Area (when open) | | Chinook | | Coho | | Pink | |
| North of Cape Falcon: | Options I & III | 24.0 | - | 16.0 | - | None | |
| | Option II | 26.0 | - | 16.0 | - | None | |
| Cape Falcon to Horse Mt. | | 20.0 | 16.0 | - | - | None, except 20.0 off CA | |
| Horse Mountain to Pt. Arena: | Prior to June 1 | 24.0 | - | - | - | 20.0 | |
| | Beginning June 1 | 20.0 | - | - | - | 20.0 | |
| South of Pt. Arena: | Prior to June 1 | 24.0* | - | - | - | 20.0 | |
| | Beginning June 1 | 20.0* | - | - | - | 20.0 | |

*Except: Option II & III - 24.0 inches prior to July 1; 20.0 inches beginning July 1.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

C.2. Gear Restrictions: All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

a. **U.S.-Canada Border to Pt. Conception, California:** No more than one rod may be used per angler and single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]

b. **Off Oregon between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt.:**

Options I and II: (1) Apr. 1-30: Anglers are limited to artificial lures and plugs of any size, or bait no less than 6 inches long (excluding hooks and swivels). All gear must have no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks. Divers are prohibited and flashers may be used only with downriggers.

(2) May 1 thru Oct. 1: Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.

Option III: For all-salmon season, same as (1) above for entire season.

c. **Off California North of Pt. Conception:** Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.

d. **Off California between Horse Mt. and Pt. Conception:** Single point, single shank, barbless **circle** hooks (C.2.d below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling and no more than 2 such hooks shall be used. When angling with 2 hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

Circle hook defined: Options I and III - A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle;
Option II - A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle with no offset between the point and the shank.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 5 of 5)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

Trolling defined: Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

C.3. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. **Columbia Control Zone** - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" West. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. **Klamath Control Zone** - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- c. **Inseason Management**: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines and season duration. Actions could include modifications to bag limits or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing. NMFS may transfer coho inseason among recreational subareas North of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Salmon Advisory Subpanel recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- At the November 2001 meeting the Council will consider recommendation to open seasons for all salmon except coho prior to April 13 in areas off California between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Pt. At the March 2002 meeting, the Council will consider an inseason recommendation to open seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in areas off Oregon.
- d. **Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters:** Consistent with Council management objectives, the states of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon state-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for Council proposed 2001 ocean salmon fishery management options (thousands of fish). (Page 1 of 1)

| Fishery or Quota Designation | Chinook for Option | | | Coho for Option | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | I | II | III | I | II | III |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | |
| TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/} | 37.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 70.00 |
| NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL | | | | | | |
| Canada to Cape Falcon (May-June) | 15.00* | 15.50* | 9.00* | - | - | - |
| Canada to Leadbetter Point | 8.00* | 6.50* | 4.10* | 8.00* | 26.00* | 18.75* |
| Canada to Queets River | 2.00* | | | 4.00* | | |
| Queets River to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.) ^{b/} | 5.00* | 3.00* | 1.90* | 63.00 | 49.00 | 18.75 |
| Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll | 30.00 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 37.50 |
| RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries)^{b/} | | | | | | |
| U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{c/} | 1.70* | 1.15* | 1.30* | 23.40 | 22.20 | 9.35 |
| Cape Alava to Queets River ^{c/} | 1.10* | 0.95* | 0.55* | 5.85 | 5.90 | 3.10 |
| Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{c/} | 19.45* | 16.45* | 9.85* | 83.25 | 84.40 | 43.80 |
| Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{c/} | 7.75* | 6.45* | 3.30* | 112.50 | 112.50 | 56.25 |
| Subtotal Recreational | 30.00 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 112.50 |
| TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | 97.00 | 85.00 | 65.00 | 390.00 | 390.00 | 220.00 |
| SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho) | | | | | | |
| Humbug Mt. to OR-CA border (Aug.) | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | | | |
| House Rock to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.) | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | | | |
| Oregon-California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Aug.) | 2.5 | - | - | | | |
| Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (May) | - | 2.5 | 10.0 | | | |
| Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes (July) | - | 4.5 | - | | | |
| Subtotal Troll | 13.0 | 16.0 | 18.3 | | | |
| RECREATIONAL | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. ^{b/} | - | - | - | 55.0 | 49.0 | 28.0 |
| TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | 13.0 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 55.0 | 49.0 | 28.0 |

a/ For the Makah encounter rate study, legal sized fish retained in open periods will be included in the tribal quota.

b/ Selective fisheries for marked hatchery coho (healed adipose fin clip).

c/ The subarea chinook harvest is a guideline. The fisheries are restrained by the overall chinook quota north of Cape Falcon. The coho quota is a landed catch of marked hatchery coho.

TABLE 4. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council proposed fishery options, 2001. ^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

| Key Stock/Criteria | Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria | CHINOOK | | | Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | Option I 163.5 | Option II ^{c/} 163.5 | Option III 164.1 | |
| Upper Columbia River Brights | | | | 57.3 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain 43.5 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest. |
| Mid-Columbia Brights | 55.9 | 55.9 | 56.1 | 16.6 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest. |
| Lower Columbia River Hatchery Tules | 30.4 | 30.9 | 31.8 | 23.4 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest |
| Lower Columbia River Natural Tules | 27.7% | 27.0% | 25.9% | 65.0% | ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent ocean fishery exploitation rate of no more than 65.0% on Coweeman tules |
| Lewis River Wild (threatened) | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 5.7 | MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River |
| Spring Creek Hatchery Tules | 61.9 | 64.3 | 67.8 | 11.1 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest. |
| Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI | 48.0% | 46.8% | 44.0% | ≤70.0% | Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (ESA jeopardy standard). |
| Klamath River Fall | 47.0 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 47.0 | Natural spawning adult objective (33% of preseason predicted adult natural spawning escapement absent ocean fishing) |
| Federally recognized tribal harvest | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | Equals 75.5, 75.5, and 75.1 (thousand) fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries |
| Age 4 ocean harvest rate | 16.9% | 17.0% | 16.0% | ≤17.0% | ESA jeopardy standard for threatened California coastal chinook |
| KMZ sport fishery allocation | 17.0% | 16.3% | 16.9% | 17.0% | KFMC allocation agreement |
| CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport) | 55% / 45% | 56% / 44% | 53% / 47% | - | Council agreement for 2001 |
| River recreational fishery allocation | 39.7% | 39.5% | 43.2% | ≥15.0% | Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 30.0, 29.8, and 32.5 (thousand) fish for recreational river fisheries |
| Sacramento River Winter (endangered) | 31.0% | 31.2% | 31.0% | ≥31.0% | ESA jeopardy standard for increase in 3 year adult spawner replacement rate over that observed for the 1989-1993 brood years |
| Sacramento River Fall | 254.7 | 191.5 | 230.1 | 122.0-180.0 | Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners |

TABLE 4. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for proposed fishery options, 2001^{a/}. (Page 2 of 2)

| Key Stock/Criteria | Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria | COHO | | | | Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Skagit | Option I 36.0% (4.4%) 51.3 | Option II 36.0% (4.8%) 51.0 | Option III 35.0% (3.7%) 52.2 | <60% | 2001 Annual management ceiling; total exploitation rate ^{d/} | |
| Stillaguamish | 33.0% (8.4%) 19.2 | 34.0% (9.1%) 19.0 | 32.0% (7.0%) 19.6 | 30.0 | MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP ^{d/} | |
| Snohomish | 31.0% (8.4%) 102.0 | 31.0% (9.1%) 101.0 | 29.0% (7.0%) 104.5 | 17.0 | 2001 Annual management ceiling; total exploitation rate ^{d/} | |
| Hood Canal | 36.0% (7.9%) 44.0 | 36.0% (8.7%) 43.5 | 34.0% (6.7%) 44.9 | 70.0 | MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP ^{d/} | |
| Strait of Juan de Fuca | 22.0% (9.4%) 18.0 | 22.0% (10.3%) 17.8 | 20.0% (7.8%) 18.4 | 21.5 | 2001 Annual management ceiling; total exploitation rate ^{d/} | |
| COASTAL NATURAL: | | | | | | |
| Quillayute Fall | 20.5 | 20.4 | 21.1 | 6.3-15.8 | MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. | |
| Hoh | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 2.0-5.0 | MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. | |
| Queets: Wild | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 5.8-14.5 | MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. | |
| Supplemental | | | | 35.4 | MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. | |
| Grays Harbor | 46.5 | 46.3 | 47.4 | | | |
| Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened) | 7.39% | 7.43% | 6.44% | <15.0% | ESA jeopardy standard for marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate | |
| Northern California (threatened) | 2.79% | 3.03% | 3.21% | <13.0% | ESA jeopardy standard for surrogate R/K hatchery coho marine fishery exploitation rate | |
| HATCHERY: | | | | | | |
| Columbia River Early | 656.1 | 657.0 | 755.4 | 38.7 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 19.6 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries. | |
| Columbia River Late | 276.5 | 274.3 | 322.2 | 19.4 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 15.2 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries. | |

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality of 2,000 coho; Southeast Alaska harvest of 181,400 chinook per PST agreement; 1 WCVI troll catch of 63,400 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2000).

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. The escapement numbers provided for OCN coho are spawners in SRS accounting.

c/ Chinook impacts presented for Option II were not modeled with the proposed minimum size limit change from 24 inches to 26 inches for recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon, nor the proposed closure within 3 nm of shore for the recreational fishery off Westport WA. The difference in impacts is expected to be minor, and model results with the included changes will be available at the April Council meeting.

d/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian , Council area, Puget Sound and freshwater fisheries, and is calculated as total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement.

TABLE 5. Preliminary projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** for Council proposed ocean salmon fishery management options, 2001. (Page 1 of 1)

| Area and Fishery | 2001 Catch Projection | | | 2001 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection | | | Observed in 2000 | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---|-------------------|------|------------------|-------------------|
| | I | II | III | I | II | III | Catch | Bycatch Mortality |
| OCEAN FISHERIES: ^{b/} | | CHINOOK (thousands of fish) | | | | | | |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | |
| Treaty Commercial Troll | 37.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 7.6 | 2.1 |
| Non-Indian Commercial Troll | 30.0 | 25.0 | 15.0 | 19.7 | 14.2 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 2.7 |
| Recreational ^{c/} | 30.0 | 25.0 ^{d/} | 15.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 ^{d/} | 2.1 | 13.6 | 2.5 |
| CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT. | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 150.6 | 149.5 | 151.4 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 130.2 | 14.3 |
| Recreational | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 12.9 | 0.8 |
| HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT. | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 15.9 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 0.6 |
| Recreational | 14.2 | 16.0 | 14.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 25.0 | 3.8 |
| SOUTH OF HORSE MT. | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | 263.2 | 335.8 | 299.3 | 29.0 | 36.9 | 32.9 | 427.4 | 48.2 |
| Recreational | 111.2 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 166.7 | 17.6 |
| TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 496.7 | 557.2 | 511.9 | 82.3 | 83.3 | 75.3 | 583.4 | 67.9 |
| Recreational | 161.6 | 161.2 | 149.5 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 218.2 | 24.7 |
| INSIDE FISHERIES: | | | | | | | | |
| Buoy 10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| OCEAN FISHERIES: | | COHO (thousands of fish) | | | | | | |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | |
| Treaty Commercial Troll | 90.0 | 90.0 | 70.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 22.2 | 1.2 |
| Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{e/} | 75.0 | 75.0 | 37.5 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 4.0 | 17.3 | 3.9 |
| Recreational ^{c/e/} | 225.0 | 225.0 | 112.5 | 26.0 | 27.4 | 15.1 | 77.5 | 9.2 |
| SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | - | - | - | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.3 | 0.0 | 12.7 |
| Recreational ^{e/} | 55.0 | 49.0 | 28.0 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 19.9 | 9.9 |
| TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 165.0 | 165.0 | 107.5 | 44.1 | 42.6 | 36.9 | 39.5 | 17.8 |
| Recreational | 280.0 | 274.0 | 140.5 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 24.9 | 97.4 | 19.1 |
| INSIDE FISHERIES: | | | | | | | | |
| Buoy 10 ^{e/} | 140.0 | 150.0 | 160.0 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 21.2 | 2.0 |

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of hook-and-release and drop-off mortality of chinook and coho salmon in fisheries which have special species retention restrictions (e.g., all-salmon-except-coho or all-salmon-except-chinook seasons, or selective fisheries for marked coho). In general, the bycatch mortality rate parameters used by the Council for both chinook and coho in fisheries using barbless hooks are:

Commercial - 26% of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, predation, noncompliance, etc.).

Sport north of Pt. Arena - 14% of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, etc.).

Sport south of Pt. Arena - 23.2% (weighted average of California style mooching and trolling) of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, etc.).

b/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season chinook fisheries.

c/ Includes Area 4B add-on fishery for 2001.

d/ Expected chinook catch and bycatch presented for Option II were not modeled with the proposed minimum size limit change from 24 inches to 26 inches for recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon, nor the proposed closure within 3 nm of shore for the recreational fishery off Westport, Washington. The difference in impacts is expected to be minor, and model results with the included changes will be available at the April Council meeting.

e/ Includes one or more selective fishery options that allow only retention of hatchery coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE 6. Expected coastwide Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho exploitation rates by fishery under Council proposed ocean fisheries management options, 2001. (Page 1 of 1)

| Fishery | Exploitation Rate (Percent) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | OCN | | | RK | | |
| | I | II | III | I | II | III |
| SOUTHEAST ALASKA | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PUGET SOUND/STRAITS | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | |
| Treaty Indian Troll | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Recreational | 0.70 | 0.72 | 0.39 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Non-Indian Troll | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | |
| Recreational: | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | 0.99 | 0.88 | 0.57 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.06 |
| Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ) | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 1.27 | 1.24 | 1.22 |
| Fort Bragg | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.49 | 0.68 | 0.68 |
| South of Pt. Arena | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.19 |
| Troll: | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | 1.81 | 1.78 | 1.80 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ) | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.20 |
| Fort Bragg | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 0.42 |
| South of Pt. Arena | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| BUOY 10 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.14 |
| ESTUARY/FRESHWATER | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.95 | --- | --- | --- |
| TOTAL | 7.40 | 7.44 | 6.43 | 2.79 | 3.02 | 3.21 |

TABLE 7. Expected mark rate for areas with Council proposed selective coho fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 1)

| Area | Fishery | July | August | September | 2000 Observed |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| North of Cape Falcon | | | | | |
| Neah Bay (Area 4) | Recreational | 65.2% | 51.7% | - | 34% |
| | Non-Indian Troll | 59.2% | 52.5% | - | - |
| La Push (Area 3) | Recreational | 81.5% | 66.0% | - | 51% |
| | Non-Indian Troll | 63.9% | 63.0% | - | - |
| Westport (Area 2) | Recreational | 82.0% | 79.8% | - | 70% |
| | Non-Indian Troll | 71.6% | 73.4% | - | - |
| Columbia River (Area 1) | Recreational | 88.3% | 84.7% | - | 86% |
| | Non-Indian Troll | - | 83.8% | - | - |
| Buoy 10 | Recreational | - | 85.2% | 83.5% | 83% |
| South of Cape Falcon | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | Recreational | - | - | - | 74% |
| | Recreational | 84.4% | - | - | - |
| | Recreational | 82.0% | - | - | - |
| | Recreational | 72.6% | - | - | - |

TABLE 8. Preliminary projections of exvessel value for non-Indian troll regulatory options. (Page 1 of 1)

| Management Area | Option | Projected 2001 ^{b/} | Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/} | | | Percent Change from 1976-1990 Average |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | 2000 | Percent Change from 2000 | 1976-1990 Average | |
| North of Cape Falcon | I | 1,123 | 388 | 189% | 6,166 | -82% |
| | II | 1,015 | | 161% | | -84% |
| | III | 562 | | 45% | | -91% |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | I | 3,259 | 2,899 | 12% | 14,427 | -77% |
| | II | 3,235 | | 12% | | -78% |
| | III | 3,276 | | 13% | | -77% |
| Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. | I | 371 | 107 | 246% | 7,256 | -95% |
| | II | 278 | | 159% | | -96% |
| | III | 271 | | 152% | | -96% |
| Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena | I | 245 | 214 | 14% | 6,732 | -96% |
| | II | 313 | | 46% | | -95% |
| | III | 517 | | 141% | | -92% |
| South of Pt. Arena | I | 5,275 | 8,544 | -38% | 13,723 | -62% |
| | II | 6,736 | | -21% | | -51% |
| | III | 5,836 | | -32% | | -57% |
| Total South of Cape Falcon | I | 9,150 | 11,764 | -22% | 42,137 | -78% |
| | II | 10,562 | | -10% | | -75% |
| | III | 9,900 | | -16% | | -77% |
| West Coast Total | I | 10,273 | 12,153 | -15% | 48,303 | -79% |
| | II | 11,577 | | -5% | | -76% |
| | III | 10,461 | | -14% | | -78% |

a/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 9.

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the **Council management area**, 2000 exvessel prices and weights per fish.

c/ Values adjusted to 2000 dollars.

TABLE 9. Preliminary projections of angler trips and coastal community income generated for recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2000 and the 1976-1990 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

| Management Area | Option | Angler Trips (thousands) | | | Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/} | | | Percent Change in Income Impacts | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Estimates Based on the Options | | 2000 | 1976-1990 Avg. | 1976-1990 Avg. | 1976-1990 Avg. | Compared to 2000 | Compared to 1976-1990 Avg. |
| | | Angler Trips (thousands) | Angler Trips (thousands) | 1976-1990 Avg. | 1976-1990 Avg. | 1976-1990 Avg. | 1976-1990 Avg. | 1976-1990 Avg. | Compared to 2000 |
| North of Cape Falcon | I | 155 | 53 | 271 | 8,854 | 3,049 | 15,616 | 190% | -43% |
| | II | 155 | | | 8,854 | | | 190% | -43% |
| | III | 78 | | | 4,427 | | | 45% | -72% |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug | I | 97 | 48 | 184 | 4,772 | 2,377 | 9,618 | 101% | -50% |
| | II | 88 | | | 4,369 | | | 84% | -55% |
| | III | 60 | | | 2,960 | | | 25% | -69% |
| Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. | I | 26 | 42 | 117 | 2,237 | 1,894 | 5,564 | 18% | -60% |
| | II | 32 | | | 2,091 | | | 10% | -62% |
| | III | 26 | | | 1,945 | | | 3% | -65% |
| Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena | I | 25 | 25 | 12 | 1,693 | 1,693 | 741 | 0% | 128% |
| | II | 27 | | | 1,781 | | | 5% | 140% |
| | III | 27 | | | 1,781 | | | 5% | 140% |
| South of Pt. Arena | I | 164 | 163 | 116 | 14,001 | 13,992 | 12,604 | 0% | 11% |
| | II | 165 | | | 14,129 | | | 1% | 12% |
| | III | 165 | | | 14,129 | | | 1% | 12% |
| Total South of Cape Falcon | I | 335 | 279 | 429 | 22,702 | 19,956 | 28,526 | 14% | -20% |
| | II | 326 | | | 22,370 | | | 12% | -22% |
| | III | 295 | | | 20,815 | | | 4% | -27% |
| West Coast | I | 490 | 332 | 701 | 31,556 | 23,005 | 44,143 | 37% | -29% |
| | II | 481 | | | 31,224 | | | 36% | -29% |
| | III | 372 | | | 25,242 | | | 10% | -43% |

a/ Income impacts are totals for individual communities. Impacts between communities in the management area have not been counted. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 8. All dollar values are adjusted to 2000 real values.

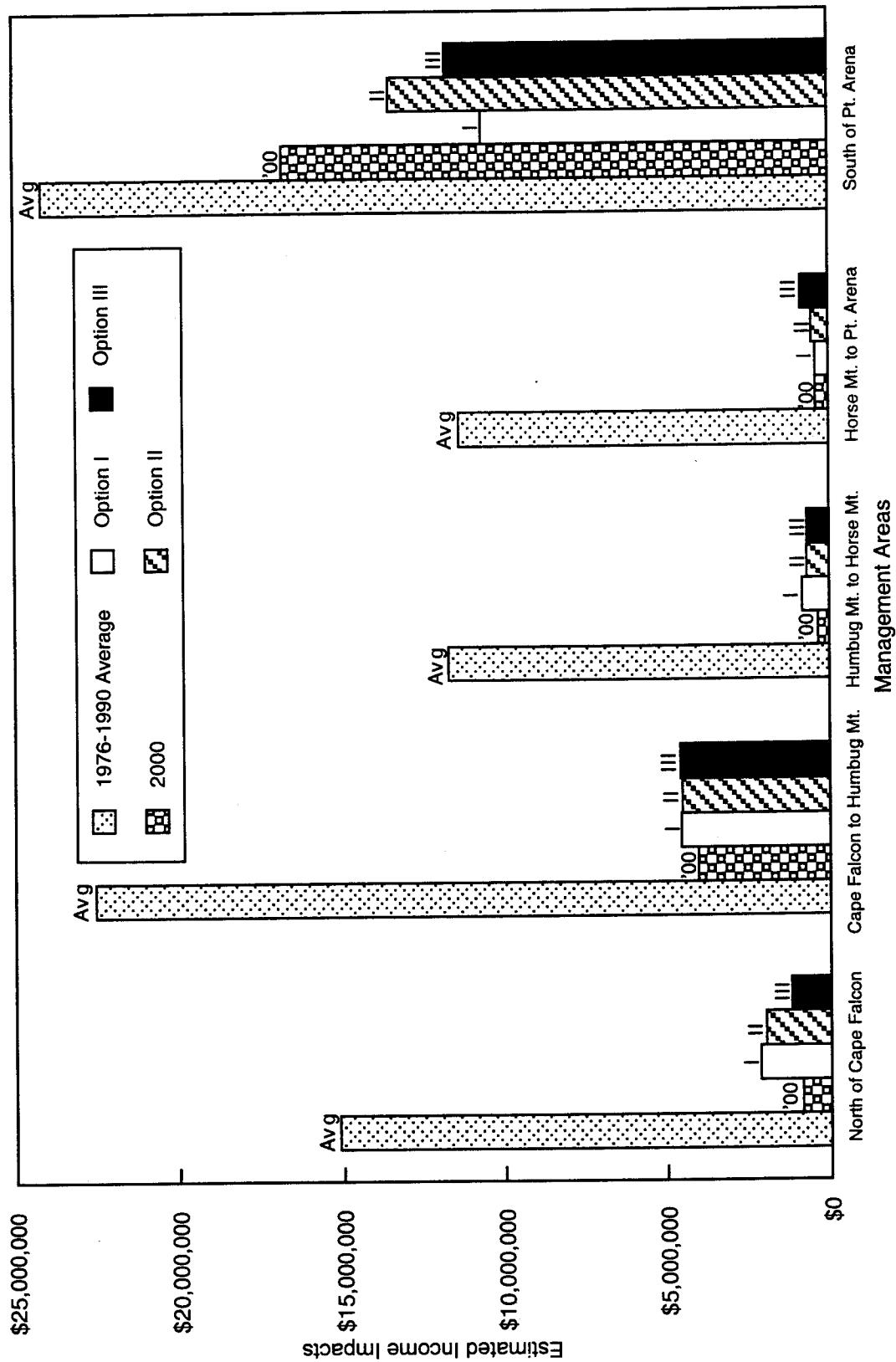


FIGURE 2. Estimated coastal community income impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars associated with the 2001 commercial fishery under Options I, II and III compared to 2000, and the 1976-1990 average.

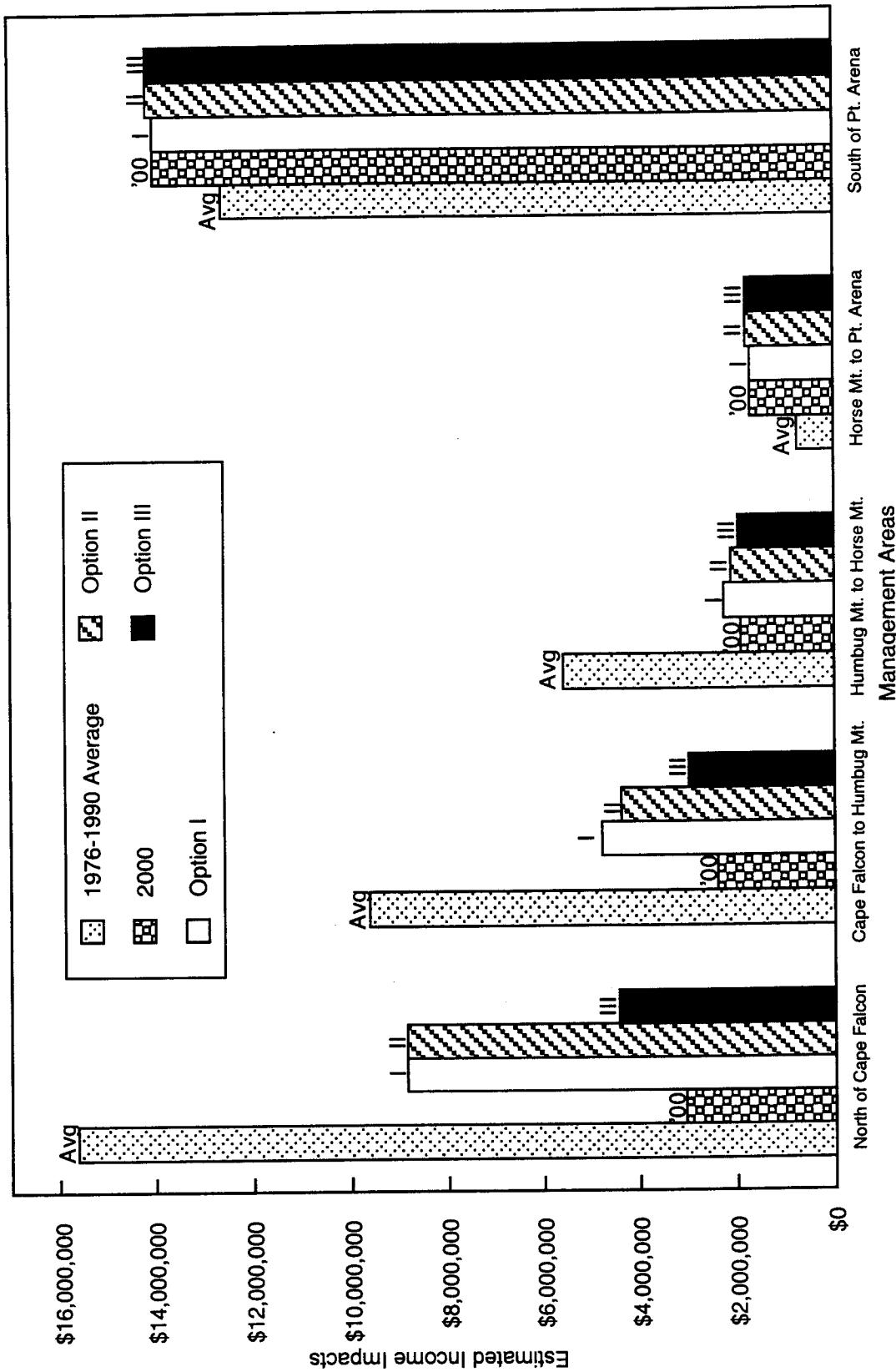


FIGURE 3. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the 2001 recreational fishery under Options I, II, and III compared to 2000 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

